



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVII.

WILSON, SONS & Co.
(LIMITED.)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, 2

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please communicate with the Directress,

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Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in
regard to the whereabouts of Alandream Weinstein
whose address was given as at Rua Senhor das Passos
No. 53 (sobrado).

In response to an inquiry for next of kin from Port
of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., the British Consul General
at this port desires information of the whereabouts
of persons of the names of Scheult and Cham
berlain.

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Reserve fund..... 600,000

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 103.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 85.)

Draws on:

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Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund. . . . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Parámbuco, Paris, Santos,
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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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P. O. B. 58.

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BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital is to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$000 in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense. . . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rue da Alfandega.

Agencies at Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
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INDICTING THE GOVERNMENT.

On the 27th ult. Senator Arthur Rios made a
vigorous onslaught on the government.
Being in intimate contact with the people,
whose sufferings he is constantly obliged to
witness, he cannot, he said, see the affairs of
the country in the rose-colored light in which
they are viewed in the message of President
Campos Salles.

What he sees is anarchy, misgovernment and
penury. So utterly disgraced has the government
become for accomplishing the objects for which
it was created that it lies in the capital of the
republic there is no security whatever for the
property, honor and lives of the citizens,
which are unprotected, although last year 400
policemen were added to the force, which is
increased by a large number of watchmen
trained by private subscriptions.

But if the government is, as the senator
showed, the first to set the example of violating
the laws, it is not surprising that it should
fail to enforce respect for them. As samples
of the contempt displayed by the government
for the rights of citizens, which it is its duty
to protect, the senator referred to the expulsion
of the merchant Borilli and the arrest of
Admiral Custodio de Melo. Having arbitrarily
arrested the latter, the government endeavored
by means of intimidation and corruption to
force him to absent himself from the
city of Rio de Janeiro, offering him, on the
one hand, remunerative employment, if he
would go, and, on the other, continued impris-
onment if he persisted in remaining. It
discovered, however, that it was dealing with a
man who would not sacrifice his honor for
unworthy considerations, and it consequently
had the mortification of seeing that it
had succeeded in intimidating and corrupt him result-
ing in ignominious failure.

After severely censuring the minister of
finance for wantonly making public his refusal
to advance money to the state of Bahia for the
payment of interest on its foreign debt, the
senator then proceeded to refer to his principal
object in taking the floor. This object was to
call the attention of congress and the nation
to the purchase of the Bahia and São Francisco
railway.

This road, said the senator, has always been
operated at a loss, the deficit for eight years,
for which he had figures, averaging over 400,
000\$ per annum. And yet the government
has bought this railway for £2,250,000, paying
£25 each for shares which a year ago were
quoted at only a little over £8. He did not
say, deny the expediency of purchasing the
road in order to discontinue the payment of
guaranteed interest; but to pay for it a sum
greatly exceeding its market value was a financial
operation that can justly be described as
a scandal.

Commenting on this part of Senator Arthur
Rios' speech Senator Vicente Michuda re-
marked that, if the government had begun to
purchase the shares in the open market, the
price would have immediately risen. And it
is natural to suppose that this, to a certain
extent, would have really been the case, but
if the operation had been well conducted, a
considerable part, if not all, of the shares
could have been purchased for much less than
£25 each. And even, as Senator Arthur Rios
pointed out, if the cost of the shares had
averaged £15 each, there would have been
a saving of £900,000. But this would not have
suited the views of the minister of finance,
whose object is to obtain ready money at any
cost and who consequently has not hesitated
to saddle the country with a new debt of
£2,250,000 and a railway always operated at
a considerable loss, merely for the temporary
advantage of a difference of £36,000 per annum
in interest.

The speech of Senator Arthur Rios has pro-
duced a profound impression. The senator is
known to be an intimate friend of Vice-Pres-
ident Rosa e Silva, and he was chosen to
deliver the welcoming address to the vice-
president when the latter recently arrived
from Pernambuco.

His speech was answered by Senator Vicente
Machado, and the press has been flooded with
semi-official articles on the subject. Opposi-
tion speeches on various subjects have been
made by Senators Antonio Azeredo, Martinho

Garcez and Barata, and it is quite possible
that, in spite of the report recently circulated
of an agreement between the friends of Cam-
pos Salles and those of Rosa e Silva, we may
at last be on the eve of the open rupture that
has been so long predicted.

RAILROAD NOTES

The definite liquidation of the bankrupt
Oeste de Minas railway company has been
decided upon.

A new contract between the municipality
and the S. Christovão tramway company was
signed on the 31st ult.

A federal decree of yesterday's date au-
thorizes the São Paulo Railway Co. to incor-
porate in its capital the excess of £ 952,520;30
expended upon the duplication of its line from
Santos to Jundiaí.

Complaints are made in São Paulo of the
bad state of the passenger coaches on the Sorocaba
line, especially with regard to lighting. Two tall
candles are used to light each coach and serve only to irritate travellers.

The prefect of São Paulo has addressed an
official letter to the municipal council recom-
mending bases for a new contract with the
Liggitt and Power Co., made necessary by the
acquisition of the Viçosa Paulista lines.

On the 28th the senate approved a motion
of Senator Arthur Rios to ask the government
for information on the acquisition of the
Recife and São Francisco and B. da São
Francisco railways, which he denounced as a
prejudice to the national treasury.

A new accord has just been celebrated
between the Central and Leopoldina railways
in regard to the transport of coffee. A maxi-
mum rate of 100\$ per ton is to be charged for
both lines, 30 per cent of which will go to the
Leopoldina company in accordance with the
contract of May 1900. The new accord will be
in force until next April and while coffee is
below 950\$ per arroba.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leo-
poldina railway for the week ending 4th
May were as follows, compared with the
corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency..... 220,545\$
idem last year..... 225,147\$
Decrease for week..... 4,502\$

Equivalent in gold this year (13 1/3%). . . . £ 12,181
idem last year (13 1/3%). . . . £ 7,857
Increase in sterling for week..... £ 4,324
Total receipts since January 1..... £ 195,527
idem..... £ 171,480
Increase since January 1..... £ 23,047

The federal judge at Nova Friburgo has
very properly decided to make the Leopoldina
Co. the *depositario* of the property on the
Cantagalo line recently seized in the Mira
íto case. This has caused great satisfac-
tion at Nova Friburgo, where there was danger on
having a serious interruption in traffic because
of the delivery of a section of that line to the
representative of Sr. Machado. It is noteworthy that the execution was levied on the
property of the company comprised in the
section from Nova Friburgo to Cintagalo, and it was proposed to put Dr. Uchôa Cavalcante
in charge of the property—a step which
would be seriously prejudicial to traffic. The
case is that of an attempted collection of the
value of debentures on terms different from
those agreed upon when the property was
bought by the present company.

The approximate weekly traffic returns of
the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2
miles), compared with the corresponding week
of last year, are as follows:

For week ending February 23rd : *decrease
Freight traffic
Kilos..... 5,259,516 4,609,284 650,532

Passenger cars-
car..... 11,212 32 10,956 256 1/2

Total receipts
week..... 65,589,810 58,713,820 6,876,010

week..... 541,255,210 484,657,510 56,578,580

since Jan. 1..... 68,261,950 54,578,580 55,683,370

week..... 600,495,800 544,365,880 56,130,920

*decrease

For week ending March 2nd : *increase
Freight traffic
Kilos..... 5,186,774 3,788,131 1,398,643

Passenger cars-
car..... 7,886 32 12,473 *8,586 1/2

Total receipts
week..... 68,209,850 54,709,850 55,580

week..... 600,495,800 544,365,880 56,130,920

*decrease

SHIPPING NOTES

The Brazilian ironclad "Floriano" arrived
at Kiel, Germany, on the 2nd inst.

The Brazilian cruiser "Benjamim Con-
stant" arrived at New York on the 30th

Philadelphian advices of April 4 state—A
mysterious obstruction off Cape Thoms, Bra-
zil, in thirty-five fathoms of water, which is
placed on the British and American admiralty
charts and charted as a rock, turns out to be a
large vessel, bottom up, held in position by
her anchors and at times submerged. This
discovery was made by Captain Yule of the
British steamship "Myrtledene" which arrived
here to day from Cartagena, laden with 1,249
tons of silver ore in sacks and 2,400 tons of
manganese ore. Captain Yule stated that the
discovery of the obstruction was first made
about two years ago by a sailing ship, and both
the governments of Great Britain and the
United States charted it as a partially
submerged rock. When off Cape Thoms
(Cape Thoms?) the weather was beautifully
clear and this afforded the observing skipper
the opportunity of making a thorough investi-
gation of the obstruction. It is a large
wooden vessel. Captain Yule says the obstruc-
tion is a very dangerous one at night and
efforts should at once be made to have it
removed.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of the vessels, the mercantile, retail and wholesale market tables of stock, quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Printed for the Proprietor at the —

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

No. 96, Rua da Assembleia.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS: Caixa 28.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4th, 1901.

WITHOUT entering into a discussion of the details of the bill for a general registry of titles, contracts, etc., which has just been under discussion in the senate, it may not be out of place to say that its general effect would be bad.

It is a common experience in business circles that too much official oversight is prejudicial, because it increases expenses, lengthens the time required for transactions, and serves to complicate negotiations. More than that, the penalties usually inflicted are disproportionately heavy and unjust, through denying all legal protection to the person violating the law.

For failing to meet some trifling requirement, which would be adequately punished by a small fine, he is not suited and compelled, perhaps, to suffer heavy loss. Justice is not secured through injustice, and it should be the aim of every government to temper its penalties with mercy and with impartial consideration.

We are now weighed down with so great a burden of requirements, regulations and restrictions, that it is practically impossible for the average citizen to carry on an industry or to transact commercial business without incurring penalties for some unintentional infraction of law. For instance, last year a lawyer and publisher of a law journal was fined a hundred milreis for not complying with some petty municipal regulation. If, now, the lawyers can not keep track of all these official requirements, what are the average citizens to do? Manifestly, a very considerable part of their time and money will be expended in responding to penalties for which they are morally not at all responsible.

Government has no right to exact from us more than we can give, and this is as true in taxation as in personal service. The principal object of government is to represent and act for the people in matters which they can not attend to personally. What it claims the right to do beyond that, is usurpation. If the government spends much money and then imposes taxes upon the people to make it good, it is guilty of a trespass upon their rights, but under the subterfuge that it is acting as the representative of the people the legislature is continually authorizing and sanctioning such invasions. Aside from the question of abstract right, there is another of policy, and this will perhaps appeal more strongly to the imagination of the legislator. If business becomes unprofitable or too vexatious through the imposition of so many taxes and restrictions, then it will decay and the public treasury will be a heavy loser in the end. There is a limit to our ability to meet taxation, and when that limit is passed revenue must decline. We know from personal knowledge that men have retired from business in this city because of increased taxation and petty restrictions, and we know of scores of others who are seeking to do the same. We even have heard Brazilians say that

they will go abroad as soon as they can sell out. This will be called unpatriotic, of course, but patriotism surely does not demand that a man shall sacrifice everything he possesses at the demand of a few men temporarily in office. In our opinion, the adoption of more restrictions in the registry of commercial documents will drive more men out of business and out of the country, for it is impossible that they can submit to more official interference. And it will tend to limit transactions to a cash basis, where documents are not required, and it will drive money out of the country for investment. Since the foregoing was written, we are glad to say that the senate has rejected the bill.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 29th ult. states that the United States supreme court has just rendered an important decision in regard to Porto Rico, declaring that the said island does not enjoy rights similar to those of the states, and at the same time that Porto Rico is not to be considered foreign territory. This is construed to mean that the United States may have colonial possessions, subject to special provisions of government. The decision was rendered by five judges, against the votes of four, and it is stated that it is based upon political reasons. The decision is unquestionably a victory for the imperialists, and will have a far-reaching influence upon the future of the United States.

RECENT telegrams from the south appear to indicate another outbreak of hostility between Chile and Argentina. The former accuses the latter of violating the frontier, secret sessions of the Chilean congress have been held, and military preparations are being made. The serious illness of President Errazuriz has removed the principal influence in favor of peace, and the bellicose elements in Chile will now meet with no serious opposition to their designs. The Argentines do not seem to be taking the Chileans seriously in their rising excitement, but it may be that preparations for eventualities are making all the time. War may not result, but there is always danger of it in these recriminations and preparations. Some day it will be unavoidable.

If a chief of police, under orders from the government, may arrest, imprison and deport a man, whether Brazilian or foreigner, without any legal process or opportunity to appeal to the courts, what protection is there for any citizen or resident of the country? No man is safe, nor can he have any recourse at law. The constitution offers him guarantees and so do the laws, but they are all without effect when opposed to the wishes of an unscrupulous executive. No discretion whatever should ever be left to an executive officer in such matters; on the contrary, the laws should be strictly enforced, and every legal guarantee should be carefully observed. If the courts and the people are too weak to enforce them, then we have an irresponsible government under which neither life and property are protected, nor personal rights and privileges guaranteed.

IT MAY be only coincidence, but it is certainly a curious one that two of the three naval officers forming the court which decided against the court-martial of Admiral Custodio de Mello, have been deprived of their commands and left on the waiting list. It is said that this is a punishment for their decision, and that the third member of the court will soon be made to feel that it is highly dangerous to go contrary to the government's wishes. We can hardly credit the assertion, but the facts are that Admiral Barão de S. Marcos was removed from his position as chief of the *capitania* of this port a few days after the court rendered its decision, and now Admiral Carlos de Noronha has been removed from the command of the 2nd division. Should Admiral Marques Guinárias be similarly treated, there will be no doubt of the fact that these officers are being made to feel executive displeasure. Of course all this will serve to disorganize and demoralize the service, for it is impossible that the army and navy can be rendered efficient while subjected to such administration.

ALTHOUGH various telegrams have informed us that the Cuban constituent assembly had rejected the terms proposed by the United States in connection with the organization of an independent government, a telegram of the 29th ult. now tells us that the said terms have been accepted. In all probability the Cubans found it the easier way out of a difficulty, and yielded. The conditions were not at all harsh, they merely called for certain restrictions on the foreign relations of the island, a coaling station or two, and some right to interfere in sanitary matters. Cuba may not be as free as some agitators may wish, but there will surely be freedom enough for all the misgovernment the island can stand. It is stated that the property-owners and mercantile classes are not at all anxious for independent government, for this means the ascendancy of a lawless class which has nothing to lose and which will rule the country for the spoils it will afford. This is not infrequently the object elsewhere, and the result is that self-government proves a failure. A later telegram, however, says that the acceptance was conditional, and that President McKinley

considers it insufficient.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

— Senator Generoso Ponce arrived from Matto Grosso last Thursday and received a very cordial welcome from his friends.

— In the chamber on Friday Deputy José Bonifacio introduced a bill on the estates of foreigners that die in Brazil. If the present situation continues much longer the law will be wholly unnecessary.

— We have concluded to discontinue the publication of our customary daily summary of congressional proceedings because of a lack of space and want of time for going through the daily reports. We shall henceforth give only notes of the more important occurrences.

— In the senate on Friday there was offered a resolution for suspending the execution of the regulations on public instruction issued by the government on the 1st of last January. The resolution is signed by Senators Bernardo Mendonça, Antônio Azedo, Generoso Ponce, José Bernardo and Lopes Trovão.

— In the senate on last Tuesday Senator Lauro Müller committed the blunder of opposing Senator Arthur Rios, motion to ask for copies of the contracts for the purchase of the Bahia and São Francisco and Pernambuco and São Francisco Railways. The result was an apparent, if not real, defeat for the government, the motion being carried by a vote of 10 to 15.

— In the chamber of deputies last Wednesday Deputy Fausto Cardoso defended himself from the charge of having sold himself to the government for 30,000\$. He does not claim, he said, to be more honest than others; but, unlike many others, he despises wealth and glories in poverty. He considers Minister Murtinho responsible for the charge against him.

— In the chamber on Saturday Deputy Eugenio Tourinho spoke on affairs in Bahia, censuring the ingratitude, intolerance and violence of the politicians who have abandoned ex-Gov. Luiz Viana. He was answered by Deputy Seabra in a conciliatory speech. The Bahia delegation, said the latter deputy, had decided to assume a neutral attitude in quarrel between the governor and ex-governor, continuing however to support the former, who, he added, was not responsible for the violent phase into which this quarrel had entered.

— On the 25th ult. Deputy Luiz Domingues presented a bill in the chamber of deputies proposing for an increase in the salaries of various professors and directors of the higher schools. It provides for salaries of 9,000\$ for *entes cathedral* and directors and 5,400\$ for substitutes. We do not question the justice of the advance in salaries, but we do question the wisdom of making these schools a charge on the national treasury. Then, too, the primary schools are much more in need of an advance of wages for their teachers are not only badly paid but are shamefully neglected.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— The little fort at the entrance to the port of Santos is to have a civilian doctor.

— The construction of waterworks for the supply of Jundiaí, São Paulo, was initiated on the 27th ult.

— It is said that among the inmates of the Sorocaba jail is a lunatic, who has a heavy chain attached to his neck.

— The revenues of the state of Bahia during the month of May aggregated 1,200,000\$. This shows a hopeful increase in revenue.

— The treasurer of the Pará postoffice has been suspended for 15 days on account of irregularities discovered in his cash account!

— The Rio Grande do Sul exposition at Porto Alegre was formally closed on the 2nd inst. It was opened toward the end of February last.

— Ex-Gov. Luiz Viana embarked for Europe, at Bahia, on the 2nd inst, without molestation. The fears of popular assault seem to have been unfounded.

— It is stated that the federal district attorney has taken legal proceedings against the governor of Amazonas for issuing apolices to foreign companies with obligatory acceptance.

— The police officials at Brotas, São Paulo, claim to have discovered a gang of horse thieves, with associates in various parts of the state. Some arrests have been made.

— The governor of Paraná is distributing seed wheat in some of the colonies of that state. Wheat might be grown to good advantage on the elevated plateaus of Paraná.

— A Pará telegram says that through the financial difficulties with which the state treasury is struggling, the practical commercial school in that city is to be closed.

— Before leaving Bahia ex-Gov. Luiz Viana announced that he is going to Europe for reasons of health, and will return whenever the investigation into his government may require.

— A telegram of the 31st ult. from Pernambuco says that the *Jornal do Recife* has published a violent attack on President Campos Salles. This paper belongs to the friends of Vice-President Rosa e Silva.

— Complaints are made in Sergipe of the suspension of the calls of subsidized steamers at S. Christovão, which is causing much loss to commerce and agriculture. The export of sugar and salt from that region is large.

— The governor of Amazonas contests the competency of the federal courts to prosecute him for the emission of apolices to bearer. These apolices are in small denominations and circulate as money, which is prohibited by the constitution.

— The federal judge at Curitiba, Paraná, has annulled the process against the persons implicated in the defalcation at the savings bank of that city, and has released the ex-treasurer, Francisco Viana. The district attorney will initiate new proceedings.

— The unfortunate priest, Monsenhor Claro Monteiro Homem de Mello, who has been assassinated by the Indians at Bauru, São Paulo, was a nephew of Counteiro Homem de Mello. The São Paulo government has sent a police force to the place to investigate the crime.

— Ex-Gov. Luiz Viana telegraphed from the 30th ult. that the police had caused placards to be posted instigating the people to prevent his taking passage for Europe. The object, he said, was to promote disturbances and cause him to be murdered.

— A Pará telegram of the 1st inst. reports the arrival there of Lt. Col. Homero, with several Bolivian officers and a considerable number of soldiers who are returning via Rio to La Paz, from the Acre region. Twenty men had died on the voyage to Pará from infectious fevers.

— A telegram of the 30th ult. from São Paulo says that a force of 20 policemen had been sent to the station of Campos Salles on account of disturbances caused by the reduction in the pay of laborers on a neighboring plantation. The telegram describes the condition of affairs in the interior of the state as extremely critical.

— There was trouble on the plantation of Sr. Diogo Aranha at Dous Corregos, São Paulo, on the 30th ult., the colonists threatening to revolt because the manager of the estate refused to put their passbooks in order. Application was made to the chief of police for assistance and an armed force of 15 soldiers was sent to the place. In the meantime an accord was arranged and no outbreak occurred.

— On the 30th ult. Deputy Bilia, of the Bahia state assembly, made formal accusation against the Luiz Viana administration of the state government, accused it of issuing false balances and asked for a commission to inquire into the affairs of that administration. The request was accepted, and a commission has been appointed. The affair has caused a great sensation in Bahia.

— Ex-Gov. Luiz Viana has proposed to Gov. Severino Vieira that the acts of the two administrations shall be investigated by a committee of competent and impartial persons selected by mutual agreement, and before his departure he indicated the two who should represent him. From statements made by one of the official papers the present governor will not permit his administration to be the subject of an investigation. And we are inclined to believe that he is quite right.

— After a representation of the Spanish *Electra* in Curitiba, Paraná, on the evening of the 27th ult., a group of rowdies stoned the residences of the priests. This is grotesquely absurd. It is purely imitative, and there is not a particle of principle and feeling in it. Were men of position and influence to indulge in such a demonstration, it would mean something, but when we find only emotional boys and disorderly characters engaging in it we may conclude that there is no real sentiment behind it.

— The Bahia state assembly has refused to pay the balance due on a bunt of ex-Gov. Luiz Viana, and has ordered the prosecution of the official who authorized the payment of an instalment on account. A writer in the *Jornal do Sul* calls this spurious civism. Possibly it is, but it depends very largely on the history of the transaction. If the bunt was duly authorized by a previous assembly, and ordered by a legal contract, then the assembly now shows shameless dishonesty. It is not a question whether the state should pay for a bunt of its ex-governor, but whether it should meet its engagements.

LOCAL NOTES

— The Sociedade Auxiliadora da Indústria Nacional has unanimously chosen Deputy Inocente Serzedello Corrêa as its president.

— A bust of Brazil's most cherished poet, Gonçalves Dias, was unveiled in the Passeio Público on Sunday last, the 2nd inst.

— The *Jornal do Brasil* of Thursday last says that the *interim* director of the *recebedoria* of this capital has lately discovered more frauds in that office.

— The commandant and officers of the *Benjamin Constant* left New York for Washington on the 1st inst. to visit Minister Assis Brasil and President McKinley.

— A London telegram of the 1st inst. says that, according to the *Daily Express*, 900 Boers will soon embark at Hamburg on the steamer "Hansa" for Blumenau, Santa Catharina.

— Several cases of yellow fever have been reported from Ilha do Viana, on the Nictheroy side of the bay. The cases were removed for treatment to the isolated hospital of Nictheroy.

— The bookkeeper of the Banco Commercial Italiano, of São Paulo, was receiving 50,000\$ at the Brasilianische Bank on the 31st, and was unfortunate enough to have 10,000\$ of it stolen.

— It is asserted that Deputy Cassiano has instructions from Julio de Castilhos to do everything in his power to thwart the plan to elect Gov. Rodrigues Alves president of the republic.

— The right of Dr. Hosannah to a seat in the chamber of deputies has been so ably contested that it is doubtful whether he will be recognized. In that case Pará will have to elect him again.

— The government has dismissed the director of the statistical department, Dr. Mendes da Rocha, and has appointed Dr. Luiz Soares de Souza to succeed him. This act is due to the defective census of this city.

— The *Gazeta da Tarde* insists that Borlido, who was deported by the police, has returned and is now here in concealment, waiting for the habeas corpus hearing on the 5th inst. It is said the *secretos* are making strenuous efforts to find him.

— A Santiago telegram of the 29th says that the cabinet has resolved to make important economies in all departments except those of war and marine, the ministers being in accord on the expediency of increasing the navy. Perhaps it is hopeless to expect any change for the better until the dogs have fought it.

— A very curious political transformation is shown in the circumstance that Vicente Machado and Pires Pereira are now the principal defenders in congress of Marshal Mallet, minister of war. In 1893-94, under the government of Floriano Peixoto, General Mallet was imprisoned as a suspect and these two men were among his most relentless enemies.

— Among the departures for Europe on Wednesday last by the *diminutives* were Mr. James B. Kennedy and family, who, we understand, are leaving Brazil permanently. Mr. Kennedy has been Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers representative here for many years and has amassed a very comfortable fortune in the coffee trade. It is stated that he will reside in England.

— There was a discussion last week in the Italian chamber of deputies in regard to emigration to Brazil. It was asserted by some that the colonists are deceived and are treated like slaves on the plantations. The government responded that measures have been taken to prevent deceptions and that the Italian minister and consul-general in Brazil have instructions in the matter for the protection of colonists.

— The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church, Largo do Catete, are arranging to give a concert at that church on the evening of the 27th inst. for the benefit of their charitable work. A good programme is promised, and several well-known musicians have promised to take part. Tickets may be obtained of any member of the society. It is to be hoped that a liberal response will be given, for the hard times are increasing the claims upon the charity of these good ladies.

— A smokers' is to be held at the rooms of the Laranjeiras Club on the evening of the 15th inst., which will afford the members of the club an opportunity to say farewell to their vice-president, Mr. H. W. Stacey, and to wish him all good fortune in the future. The programme will commence at 8:45 p.m., and it is hoped that all members and friends will be present. We are under many obligations for the kind invitation to the editor, who desires to be included in all the good wishes extended to Mr. Stacey.

— The difficulty in the postoffice caused by the refusal of the director general to resign, even after his successor was selected, was solved on the 31st. Dr. Antônio Pio de Souza tendering his resignation and Dr. Luiz Betin Paes Leme being appointed to succeed him. The latter was director-general of the postoffice under the empire, and thoroughly understands the work. It is to be hoped that he will be able to infuse a little more order and efficiency into that greatly demoralized public service.

— The Club International of Niterói is giving a *soirée bleue* at the club rooms, No. 71 Rua do Marquês de Pará, on the evening of the 8th inst. The character of the entertainment is quite in harmony with the times, for people generally are feeling decidedly blue, but this ought not to interfere with the pleasures of the evening. Let us hope for blue skies on the 8th, as well as blue dresses, and then perhaps there will be brighter colors on the mental horizon. We are greatly indebted for the invitation kindly sent to the editor.

— According to the official report the total number of deaths in this city during the first fifteen days of May was 555, which shows a slight decrease on the preceding half month. The deaths from infections and contagious diseases during this period were as follows:—yellow fever 14, small-pox 12, berberi 1, diphtheria 1, dysentery 2, influenza 13, typhoid fever 1, malarial diseases 39, and pulmonary consumption 110. The births registered numbered 620, and marriages 90. The report makes a very favorable showing.

— The jingo speeches at Buffalo seem to have stirred up Spanish animosity to a fever heat. It is a pity, for the wounds occasioned by war heal slowly and it is cruel to tear them open. There was no need of seeking to prejudice Latin America against Europe, nor to indulge in idle threats, and we trust the American press will make this clear to Vice-President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge. Spain is seeking to regain her trade with her lost colonies, and she is right and wise to do so. The United States will make a serious mistake by interfering.

— We see by one of our recent exchanges that an English lady of title has recently married an American gentleman, presumably of wealth. This is reversing the arrangement, which has been that of American heiresses marrying English titles. Perhaps it may be one of the results of that billion dollar trust.

— During the past week there was an exchange of compliments between Senators Mores Barros and Bernardino de Campos on one side, and Admiral Custodio de Melo on the other. The former characterized the latter as a criminal, and the latter accused Senator Bernardino de Campos of taking money illegally from the Banes da Republica when minister of finance. But these personalities are apart from the question. Has the government the right to arrest and imprison any man, even a criminal, without according him the opportunity to defend himself?

— Our esteemed colleague of the *Cidade do Rio*, Sr. José do Patrocínio, having invented a propelling mechanism for navigating the air, Sr. Casimiro A. da Costa, president of the Companhia Edificadora, has offered to construct it gratis. Sr. Patrocínio will accept our hearty congratulations on his belief in the world of invention, and especially on the subject of his first invention. He has long been known as a first-class propeller of air, and if he now employs those same extra ordinary qualities in navigating the air his success seems reasonably assured. We shall watch for his first aerial flight with intense interest.

— It was reported week before last in political circles that President Campos Sales had succeeded in averting the alleged danger of a rupture in congress between his followers and those of Vice-President Rosa e Silva. This, according to the report, current in those circles, he had accomplished by throwing overboard his reputed candidate for the vice-presidency at the next presidential election, Gov. Silviano Brumal, and promising his support to Rosa e Silva's candidate, Senator Benedicto Leite. He doubtless hopes to maintain in this way that fictitious congressional harmony in which, as his message shows, he takes so much interest and which, together with the attitude of a part of the press, attributed by some persons to the influence of subsidies, contributes to check the expression of public opinion and prevent the investigation of his acts. But it is possible that Silviano also may have followers who will now be converted into disturbers of the so much desired harmony. Still the President may have some plan for conciliating possible silvianistas, and moreover, at the present time, when dissolution is so much easier than union, the difficulty in organizing an opposition party militates in the president's favor, and enables him at least to gain time. And if Silviano's followers transfer their allegiance from the governor to the president, they may avenge in their defense the pledges of Silviano himself, who promised Campos Sales not only his own unconditional support, but also that of his friends and of the whole state of Minas Geraes.

BIRTH.

On the 31st May at 1 Travessa Doux, Botafogo, the wife of Chas. A. Baumann, of a son.

BUSINESS NOTES

— The government has purchased for the Central railway No. 76 Rua da Gamboa, belonging to Messrs. Lage Brothers.

— On the 26th ult. Deputy Martinho Carneiro moved to ask for information in regard to the award of the Central railway coal contract for the next six months.

— A meeting was held at Campanha, Minas Geraes, on the 22nd inst. for the purpose of organizing resistance to the collection of municipal taxes.

— It is said that the minister of industry proposes to open postal agencies at all the stations of the Central railway and other railways of the union.

— We see by our São Paulo exchange that Mr. George D. Bestill, manager of the London and River Plate Bank in São Paulo, is returning home on the "Clyde" for a holiday, and will be substituted during his absence by Mr. A. P. Clarkson.

— A São Paulo telegram of the 30th ult. says the *juez* of the first *varas* of that city had decreed the judicial liquidation of Srs. Matheus Soutello & Co., proprietors of the important business establishment known as *Avon Marché*.

— We believe that some reforms are spoken of in the postoffice, but we do not understand that the employment of clerks to search correspondence in search of contraband remittances is among them. It is a dirty business and we trust will not be continued.

— The government has been advised by His Majesty's representative at this capital that Mr. Arthur Clappan has been appointed British consul-general at this port, with jurisdiction over the states of Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso.

— It is telegraphed from Pará that at the meeting of shareholders of the *Banco de Belém* to be held on the 5th inst. a motion will be presented for its liquidation, because of the abuses which have been committed in its administration, which have seriously crippled the bank and brought it into discredit. An effort will be made to hold the directors responsible.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 2nd inst. says that it appears to have been decided to give the contract for the coining of nickel to Messrs. Haupt, Blehm & Co., the representatives in this capital of Messrs. Knipp, the only bidders who agreed to do the work within the period specified, or up to the month of March next. The amount of nickel to be coined will be 30,000,000 (14 millions sterling at 12 pence exchange), and the government proposes to burn that amount in paper money when the nickel coins are delivered.

— Owing to the lack of a Brazilian consul at Puerto Alonso the steamer carrying merchandise there have been unable to obtain the necessary papers relative to its delivery, and they are therefore returning the shipping papers to the *Porta* custom-house with formal protests. The situation is causing prejudice to business men, who are without instructions in regard to the legal means to employ in such cases, although such instructions from the minister of finance were requested as far back as 15th October, 1898.

— A Bahia telegram of the 1st inst. relates that at a general meeting of shareholders of the Confiança land and marine insurance company it was resolved unanimously to liquidate the company "in view of the precarious state and discredit into which it has fallen." It was also resolved to prosecute the retiring directors for their acts. One of them stated that the ruin of the company was not caused by the directors, but by Senator Marques Braga, who accumulated the offices of intendente, secretary and treasurer of the company. To this it was replied that the directors were fully in accord with the acts committed and the degree of responsibility must be determined by the courts.

— It is Empain, whose finger is in the Brazilian pie, and who is anxious to carry out some big financial operations in the South American republic, for which purpose he is engaged in buying Brazilian stocks. Empain is also about to introduce a new company, the Sociedade Russo-Brasileira, a concern for constructing and working tramways, just as if there were not already enough of them. This Belgian financier is, in fact, a speculator of the first water, who has got a bigger following of supporters than a favourite jockey, and seeing that when Empain and his friends win, which they always do, the others must lose, it is easy to imagine that the Belgian is not altogether in the odium of sanctity in Paris.—*The Critic*, London, May 4.

— Senator Otávio has written an article on the critical condition of the sugar industry in Brazil. In his opinion the crisis is not caused by over production in this country, whose whole crop can readily be absorbed by Brazilian consumers. But the stringency in the money market and the restriction of credit interfere with the natural course of trade, injure legitimate business and enable monopolists and speculators to buy at prices which in some instances do not cover the cost of production and to sell with enormous profits. Sugar, he says, for which producers receive only 220 reis per kilo (say one and one-fifth pence a pound) is related to consumers at 500 reis. We consequently see here one more example of the effects of the government's exorbitant taxation policy which absorbs the greater part of the available capital of the country.

— Until recently, the speculation in Brazilians has been chiefly confined to Paris and Brussels, but this week a further stimulus has been given to the upward movement by an active demand on London account, which has enabled these stocks to put on a couple of points. It is significant that when the Stock Exchange was closed on Wednesday, Brazilians lost some of their buoyancy in Paris. The market is, in fact, top heavy, and the London support is very important for the stocks. Having played out the repayment of the coupons in gold next month, they have let loose a rumour to the effect that the Brazilian government is contemplating the utilization of the external loans. Doubtless, the government would be happy to do so, but the European financiers prefer to carry out one thing at a time, and are hardly likely to accept any project of utilization until the country has put its finances on a permanently sound basis.—*The Critic*, London, May 4.

FINANCIAL NOTES

— It is said that the minister of war is about to solicit a credit of 700,000\$ to pay debts incurred during the revolt in 1893-94.

— The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office amounted last month to 2,665,434\$945, against 3,033,815\$142 in May, 1900.

— The defalcation in the Parána savings bank, for which a federal judge has quashed the proceedings against the accused ex-treasurer, is said to amount to 400,000\$.

— On the 27th ult. the governor of São Paulo signed a decree opening a supplementary credit of 500,000\$ under the head of public relief.

— A London telegram of the 29th states that while the 4 per cent Brazilian government bonds had fallen that day to 69 1/2, the recently issued 5 per cent São Paulo state bonds had risen to 95. This will add an inch to the stature of every Paulista.

— The following returns of customs receipts for the month of May have been made public:

	1901	1900
Rio de Janeiro.	5,533,209\$28	4,752,151\$180
Santos.	2,737,654\$999	2,622,097\$368

— On the 1st inst. the national treasury delivered 2,000,000\$ in 3 1/2% inscribed to the Banco da República for account of the marine department. They are to be used for expenses in repairs, etc., of naval material. Are we to understand from this that contractors will be paid in depreciated obligations?

— A Bahia telegram of the 30th ult. says that the export duties received the preceding day furnished the state treasury with sufficient funds to liquidate the balance (1,078,532\$) at the federal treasury agency of the loan of 1,500,000\$ made to that state when the suspension of the banks occurred at the end of January last.

— The Banco da Província de Buenos Aires is said to be in distress, and the provincial government has come to its aid with a million of dollars. It is a repetition of the old story—the mismanagement of the official bank. When will governments learn that such institutions should be left wholly to private management?

— The official organ of the governor of Bahia now says, in response to the speech of Senator Arthur Rios, that the governor never solicited a loan from the minister of finance. He only asked to have a certain credit placed at his disposal in Paris, which Minister Joaquim Martíinho did not refuse. Perhaps it would have been better had the official editor attempted no reply. Placing a credit at the governor's disposal in Paris when he had no cash in hand looks very much like a loan, and we all know that the credit was not given for the governor afterwards borrowed the money in Bahia to meet the obligation in Paris.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000).

gold 27 d.

do of the Brazilian milreis (1,000)

in U. S. coin at \$4.36 6/5 per £

do 54 5/8cts

do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 14 2/7cts

do £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 18 5/9cts

bank rate of exchange, official, on London

1st 11 1/16d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 24 3/9cts

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per £

1 stg. 23 3/7cts

Value of £1.00 (\$1.00 per £) 20 5/5cts

Value of £1.00 Sterling 45 2/7cts

Value of £1.00 Sterling 20 5/5cts

EXCHANGE.

May 27.—Today's market was firm and with improvement in rates. The reported transactions were:

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 12 1/16

do closing 12 1/16-12 1/4

Private bills opening 12 1/2

do closing 12 1/2-12 5/8

Official value of the milreis 445-450 reis gold.

May 28.—The market continued firm. A regular amount of business was done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 12 7/12-12 1/2

Private bills opening 12 7/12-12 1/2

do closing 12 7/12-12 7/16

Official value of the milreis 445-450 reis gold.

May 29.—Today's market was very desorganized owing to 100 reis being introduced with lower rates. The reported movement was important.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 12 9/32

do closing 12 9/32-12 1/32

Private bills opening 12 5/16

do closing 12 5/16-12 7/16

Official value of the milreis 445-446 reis gold.

May 30.—The market was firm and with a average amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 12 1/12-12 1/16

Private bills opening 12 1/12-12 3/32

do closing 12 1/12-12 3/32

Official value of the milreis 442-444 reis gold.

May 31.—The market was firm and with a average amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 12-12 1/12

do closing 11 7/8-12 1/2

Private bills opening 12-12 1/12

do closing 11 7/8-12 1/2

do closing 12-12 1/12

Official value of the milreis 442-444 reis gold.

June 1.—The market was undecided. Business transacted was very small.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 12-12 1/12

do closing 11 7/8-12 1/2

Private bills opening 12-12 1/12

do closing 11 7/8-12 1/2

do closing 12-12 1/12

Official value of the milreis 442-444 reis gold.

June 2.—The market was undecided. Business transacted was very small.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills opening 12-12 1/12

do closing 11 7/8-12 1/2

Private bills opening 12-12 1/12

do closing 11 7/8-12 1/2

do closing 12-12 1/12

Official value of the milreis 442-444 reis gold.

June 3.—The market was very desorganized.

Rising prices during the week for N. Y. Type

No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average

at Santos, with daily reported sale

at the former market

Santos, Good

Rio N. 7 Reported Average

per arroba sales per kilo

May 27... 7,800-7,850 4,000 bags. \$1,000

" 28... 6,800-7,000 5,000 bags. 1,000

" 29... 6,800-7,000 4,000 bags. 1,000

" 30... 6,800-7,000 4,000 bags. 1,000

" 31... 6,800-7,000 4,000 bags. 1,000

June 1... 6,800-7,000 4,000 bags. 1,000

2,737,654\$999 2,622,097\$368

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Alameda dos Andradas, 17,
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1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
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" 12	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 24	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 26	Magnolia	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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